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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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2512	7590	01/26/2006	EXAMINER	
PERMAN & GREEN 425 POST ROAD FAIRFIELD, CT 06824			LAM, DUNG LE	
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			2687	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims **1-11, 13-14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Andrews** (US Patent No. 5911121) in view of **Macario** (Cellular Radio Principles and Design, 1993) in further view of **White et al.** (US Publication No. 2005/0026643).

3. Regarding **claim 1**, **Andrews** teaches a method operating electric circuitry included in an exchangeable cover part (44, Fig. 2) for supporting a user interface of a wireless terminal (10, Fig. 2), said wireless communication terminal and said user exchangeable cover part are electrically interconnected by means of an electrical connector (60, Fig. 3) having a plurality of pins (C1, C2, C3, Fig. 4), said method comprises: identifying a type of said user exchangeable cover part and (Col. 3, line 34-39); operating at least one of said connector pins in an operation state (Col. 3, line 34-39) for operating the electric circuitry of said user exchangeable cover part (Col. 3, line 41 - Col. 4, line 22, Table 1); However, Andrews does not teach that the electric circuitry is in the exchangeable cover and there's mapping of the keys to a set of tones

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and/or sound effects. In an analogous art, **Macario** teaches that DTMF keys are associated with audio tones (Macario, Fig. 1.2 Page 3). However, Andrews and Macario fails to specifically teach that said keys are adapted for sound creating purposes. In an analogous art, **White** teaches a method of mapping to one or more keys connected to said electric circuitry (controller, Fig. 13) of said user exchangeable cover a set of tones and/or sound effects (para. 08, 10 and 60, 62) and wherein said keys are adapted for sound creating purposes comprising music composing applications, sound creating applications (create tunes para. 88), system sound creation (sound generation system, para. 134), sending sounds with multimedia messaging service or other messaging service, or any combination thereof. **White** further teaches that the supplier of the fascia may attract buyers by providing additional data such as ringing tones to advertise itself or other companies (para. 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine Andrews invention to include the electric circuit in the exchangeable cover and Macario's keys associated with tone and the White's ringing tones or tune creation features to make the fascia more interesting and thus more marketable.

4. Regarding **claim 2**, Andrews, Macario and White teach all the limitations as in claim 1. Andrew further teaches said value is a resistor value included in the identification means (Col. 3, line 54 - Col. 4, line 10).

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5. Regarding **claim 3**, Andrews, Macario and White teach all the limitations as in claim 2. White further teaches an operation state is a frequency mode for directing an electrical representation of a ringing signal to the electric circuitry for providing an illumination effect following the ringing signal (para. 102 - 104). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to add the illumination effects following a ringing tone to better inform a user of an incoming call since it is easier to see than hear a notification in a noisy environment.

6. Regarding **claim 4**, it is an apparatus claim corresponding to the method claim 1. Therefore it is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1.

7. Regarding **claim 5**, Andrews, Macario and White teach all the limitations as in claim 4. Andrews further teaches said connector pins are arranged in line in an equal distance (Fig. 9 and 7).

8. Regarding **claim 6**, Andrews, Macario and White teach all the limitations as in claim 5. Although they fail to teach that the connector pins are arranged at the rear side of the cover part, changing the location from the front to the rear of the cover does not change the functionality of the cover. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to place the pins at the rear as a designer's choice to best fit the rest components of the cover.

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9. Regarding **claim 7**, Andrews, Macario and White teach all the limitations as in claim 6. Andrews teaches the number of connector pins is four. He does not teach the number to be three nor five. However, he teaches that there can be 2^n combinations of models that can be supported depending on n number of pins. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to choose 3 or 5 pins depending on the number of models the supplier would like to support (Col. 4, lines 17-20).

10. Regarding **claim 9**, Andrews, Macario and White teach all the limitations as in claim 5. Andrew teaches said value is a resistor value included in the identification means (Col. 3, line 54 - Col. 4, line 10).

11. Regarding **claim 10**, Andrews, Macario and White teach all the limitations as in claim 6. White teaches the operation state is a frequency mode for directing an electrical representation of a ringing signal to the electric circuitry for providing an illumination effect synchronized with the ringing signal (para. 102 - 104).

12. Regarding **claim 13**, it is a cover that corresponds to the exchangeable cover as claimed in claim 4. Therefore it is rejected for the same reason as claim 4.

13. Claims **11 and 14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Andrews** (US Patent No. 5911121) in view of **White et al.** (US Publication No.

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2005/0026643) in further view of **Macario** (Cellular Radio Principles and Design, 1993)
in further view of **Zhao** (Patent No. 2004/0204135)

14. Regarding **claims 11 and 14**, Andrews, Macario and White teach all the limitations as in claim 4 and 13 respectively. However, they fail to said set of tones and/or sound effects comprise music instrument digital interface tones. In an analogous art, **Zhao** teaches ring tones in the form of MIDI. Therefore, it would have obvious for one of ordinary skill in art at the time of invention to add the MIDI tone as another plus feature into the fascia to make the product more marketable.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-11 and 13 -14 filed on 11/10/05 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

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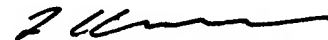
16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dung Lam whose telephone number is (571) 272-6497. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F 9 - 6 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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1/20/2006



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